

—: THE: —

# Annual REPORT

---

---



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

HELMSLEY

Rural District Council.

FOR THE


**Year ending December 31st, 1914**

---

---

HELMSLEY,

Allenby & Son, Printers and Stationers, Castlegate



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29420179>

# REPORT



GENTLEMEN,

As your Medical Officer I have the honour to lay before you the Annual Report of work done, improvements made, and the present condition of rural sanitation in the District under your control; but one outstanding event which occurred during the time of writing this report has overshadowed the whole district, in the death of your Chairman, the Earl of Feversham and cast a gloom over your Council,

For over half-a-century he presided over all your deliberations, and those who were buoyant, young, vigorous men when he first took the chair are now bent beneath the weight of years, and what a number of those who participated in your work and counsels have long passed from this transitory life to the eternal life.

It is no part of your Medical Officer's duty to call attention to, or eulogise the good or generous qualities of him who has gone; you appreciate them and can value at their true weight his qualifications for the Chairmanship of your Council, but a retrospect of the changes which took place during the time he filled that post, may not be unedifying

When one thinks that when Lord Feversham first became your Chairman, there was not one Water Supply in this huge District of 67,704 acres, 18 miles in length and 8 miles in breadth, that there was no scientific system of drainage, no disposal of Sewage; houses of a primitive insanitary type and foul conveniences for all these houses. When typhoid fever, diptheria, and scarlatina were both endemic and epidemic,

when tuberculosis was rife and mortality high ; I think that you cannot but be pleased with, and proud of, the vast improvements that have been made, the great progress and advance in the sanitary state of your whole district. Instead of the filthy, shallow, infected surface wells and pools that supplied water to man and beast, you have now pure springs of great depth supplying the district, instead of cesspools, puddles and bogs containing foul matter, you have systems of drainage not all certainly that one could wish for, but a vast improvement on old past conditions. Epidemics, save Influenza, are conspicuous by their absence, and mortality is certainly not at a high rate.

All these improvements took place under the Chairmanship of the deceased Earl and by the initiative of your then Medical Officer, Dr. R. Bruce Low, who obtained afterwards a high and important position at the Local Government Board.

To be fair and candid in all things it must be understood that all these sanitary advances and gains, were the result of many a hard struggle amid much opposition, the outcome of want of understanding the true nature of the requirements, but they have come and that is sufficient, and we owe the Local Government Board a great debt of gratitude for wise direction, consiliatory pressure and an ever ready help, for all that we have gained.

We have still a large task before us, for much remains to be done in order that an up-to-date condition of things may be brought about, but having cleared the district of its many incumbrances the rest will be easy.

## HELMSLEY DIVISION OF THE HELMSLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

This Division of the District is one of great loveliness of scenery, the vales with meandering rivers, the pine-clad hills, the deep glorious woods, and the vast expanse of wild moor in



its splendid solitude, with no sound save the cry of the grouse or the hum of the honey-collecting bee, makes the district one of great attraction, and the pure moor and sea air, one of health giving power, rivalling any part of the kingdom. The District is not a level one, on the contrary. it is very uneven, three-fourths of it is very hilly, constituting its great charm, but the south east part is level, and situated in the alluvial valley of the Rye.

The geological formation is underlaid by rocks of the Oolitic series, for the most part limestone and sandstone, but including on the south and east, the Kinmeridge Clay covered by drift. The soil is thin and light, but in places a stiff clay is found, on the south and south east we have alluvium.

Wherever the Oxford Clay which underlies the Oolitic limestones and sandstones is exposed, the water passing through the overlaying limestones and sandstones, is thrown out in the form of springs which are numerous, but furnish a hard water owing to its having passed through the limestone rocks.

The area of the Helmsley Rural District is 51,598 acres. It has a population at all ages of 3,334. The number of inhabited houses is 714, with an average of 4·6 persons per house

The occupation of the inhabitants of the District, is, of course for the main part agricultural, a vast number of farms surround Helmsley town. The land is held by large owners of which the Earl of Feversham is by far the largest. On the farms the agriculture is of a mixed type—the breeding of horses, cattle, and pigs forms the chief industry. The milk of the cows is altogether used for making butter, no milk is sent away.

Helmsley itself is all shops, which keep all the requisites for the surrounding district. There are four excellent hotels which seems a large number for a country town, but owing to the great influx of health seekers and visitors, and the enormous number of motor cars that come, they are really too few for the accommodation required.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

I have reported from year to year on all the water supplies that are at present in existence in the district, but I desire to strongly lay before the Council the absence and continued neglect to provide for the

### RIEVAULX WATER SUPPLY

I have made several interim reports on the condition, as regards a water supply for Rievaulx, and the upland farms and houses. This as I have already pointed out in my last report is no fault of the Helmsley Rural District Council.

You accepted the excellent scheme of Mr. James Little of Carlisle, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. It was worked out and forwarded for sanction to the Local Government Board. The inscrutable delay in obtaining that sanction (some five or six months I believe) ruined the scheme, for it was fatal to the borrowing powers of the area, for in the meantime all the materials had rapidly advanced in price, and far exceeded the borrowing powers, which at the prices obtaining when you forwarded the scheme could just do it; consequently the whole thing has fallen to the ground, and equally consequently this part of the district suffers, most grievously, from lack of a proper water supply. Rievaulx is what might be called a most important area of the home part of the district, the farms are the best, the village is a fashionable resort with its glorious old abbey and enchanting environments.

I have had letter after letter and have laid before my Council petitions for a water supply from all the farms and principal inhabitants, but so far no chance of obtaining this supply seems to be forthcoming.

I am aware the District Council is powerless, as they cannot borrow beyond the borrowing powers, but it seems a serious thing to allow it to remain as it is.

Were the Local Government Board to be approached, in the peculiar circumstances, I have no doubt that the supreme authority would facilitate matters in such a way as to make a water supply feasible. The condition is deplorable, people have to lead water from far off places, and then not always reliable.

The source of the supply selected by Mr. Little was the springs of Sour Ley, and Tup Hagg Wood, the analysis of which showed it to be all that could be desired.

That analysis as I have formerly stated is as follows:

Colour of Water in 2 ft. tube in Lovibond's tintometer 0·8 blue, 20·2 yellow tints, faint earthy smell at 100 F.

The sample contains in grains per gallon (parts per 10,000).

Calcium Nitrate	...	None
Nitrates	...	None
(1) Calcium and Magnesium Salts	...	11·19
(2) Volatile Organic Matter (lost by careful ignition)		1·18
Total dissolved Fluids	...	14·45
(1) Containing injurious Metals	...	None
Containing Ammonia	...	0·002
Containing also Organic Ammonia		0·003
Containing Proteid Ammonia	...	None
Sediment very minute		

Some steps ought to be taken to remedy this great deficiency in the otherwise admirable supplies of the district.

Amongst the defective Water Supplies I have called attention to, I have still to report that of

#### CARLTON AND BAXTONS.

Year by year I have reported this supply, it has been condemned by L.G.B. Inspectors, it is simply a collection of surface water into pipes, and is very contaminable and badly distributed, again, I would call serious attention to this scheme, if scheme it can be called.



Mr. Fairbank, M. Inst. C. E. prepared a scheme, *never carried out*, or even adopted, so once again I recapitulate it.

1. To collect the water of the Carlton race course, into an open storage reservoir, holding 90,000 gallons or 30 days' supply.
2. To conduct the water from the storage reservoir through a pair of covered filters, arranging to work alternatively, each capable of filtering 3,000 gallons a day.
3. To store this water in a covered service reservoir holding 90,000 gallons or a 3 days supply.
4. To conduct the water therefrom to places to be supplied in 3" and 2" pipes, provided with the usual valves and hydrants to control supply.
5. To distribute the water to consumers by anti-freezing waste-preventing pillar fountains, by service pipes of galvanized iron, with stop taps.

The alternative scheme consisted of a filter bed area 10 x 6 feet, communicating with a small service reservoir, formed at the bottom of the rough intake of Carlton Grange 12 x 8 x 6, to hold 3,000 gallons with 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. galvanised water pipes 900 yards: with  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. galvanised pipes to Carlton Park for 1,000 yards; to High Baxtons 1in. galvanised iron pipes 1360 yards; from High Baxtons to Middle and Low Baxtons a 3in. galvanised pipe of 3,000 yards. The result is that Carlton has no proper supply nor the Baxtons either and it is all contaminable

The next supply I call attention to, is one which has steadily resisted all improvements, namely that of

#### OLD BYLAND.

This open race has been a subject of report by both my predecessor and self. It is shown to contain every impure and objectionable matter, and it is possible for it to contain anything, as it is quite accessible, and open, then it empties itself in the old village without any protection.



## COLD KIRBY.

This is another vile supply. I have made special reports and annual reports. This water to Cold Kirby is collected into a pipe, under a "live" Churchyard, of course there is no protection and in the analysis I had made, the presence of "Nitrites" in the water give sufficient evidence of its proximity to the Churchyard and decomposing corpses.

## OLDSTEAD WATER SUPPLY.

No improvement has been made in this supply. I made a Special Report on the water supply of this village some time back. The water is contaminated. It is collected in a trough at the side of the street, which is open to animals, having previously come from a spring in Barbara Garth, through ordinary field tiles, that are useless, so far as keeping it decently clean is concerned, for the field has cattle, fowl, and other animals, and all impure things are carried in by the rain.

## SPROXTON.

is another place that has practically no water. Three pumps and some contaminable wells, are all that it has; they are all contaminated absolutely. Then there are the long reach of farms extending to Oswaldkirk, namely Sproxton Hall Farm, Ness Wood Farm, Low Woods Farm, Throstle Nest Farm, West Newton and Newton Grange Farms, all these have no supply. The water could have been procured from the Blackdale Scheme or the Ampleforth Scheme or even now from Oswaldkirk with the owner's consent.

The Oswaldkirk Scheme has, as I reported, been carried out by the Owner at great expense. There is now any quantity of water from an enormous depth in Oswaldkirk, and ample not only for that small Village, but I should say for several Villages. It is a strong chalybeate water but perfectly pure. The Oswaldkirk Supply has been disgraceful for a great number of years, and reports on it, have caused much unpleasantness for which there was no need, I am now pleased to be able to report that Colonel Benson has done away with the old short putrid supply, and put in its place a very good one indeed, as far as I can see,

The other Supplies are all in good condition, and there is never a want of fine pure water in Helmsley, Ampleforth, Gilling, Pockley, Harome, Scawton, Oswaldkirk, Beadlam, or the high farms on Beadlam Ridge, and others in the line of the Great Piethorn Scheme; and Murton and Hawnby is fairly good.

The places that badly require Water Supplies are Rievaulx and the Upland Farms, Carlton and Baxtons, Oldstead, Old Byland, Cold Kirby, Cawton and Coulton.

I am aware that in the present year of the Greatest World War that has ever, or perhaps ever will take place, costly improvements offer a formidable difficulty, especially as we are fighting for our existence as a Nation, and every man, every penny is wanted, yet for the health of the people, some of these Schemes will have to be endeavoured to be attended to, but nothing has ever been done.

A very good Scheme for Old Byland and Cold Kirby, could be carried out, by taking water from the Long Plain Source, and branching it off to both Cold Kirby and Old Byland, It ought to be done as the present state of affairs is not up-to-date

### **The Helmsley Division.**

The town of Helmsley has been completely inspected during the past year, and a great many improvements made. There has been some building of new houses, and many nuisances done away with, in the way of bad roofs, middens, privies &c, all of which have been the subject of Special Reports. I regret to say that several houses at the right-hand top of the High Street have not been attended to, and defective privies, the contents of which have to be brought through the houses, still exist.

The drainage of Helmsley is good but by no means perfect, and the stream running through the town, has not been sufficiently guarded, the result being, that much filth has been thrown into it, and much refuse from some houses. There has been no change in the Sewage Farm, which is out of date. It

has been dug over and partially improved, but, all the same, it is Sewage Sick, smells foully in the summer, and the effluent is not as pure as it should be. A Septic Tank would remedy all this, it is an urgent need for the Sewage Farm is very bad indeed.

The "Tip" for the disposal of refuse has been somewhat improved, and consequently the evil smells in the summer have disappeared.

### **BEADLAM.**

The drain passing under the bridge, which really belongs to Kirbymoorside, but as it is in close proximity to Beadlam, and created a nuisance, has been reported with good effect as it is much improved.

### **POCKLEY.**

I am sorry to say that little has been done to the houses reported on here, especially that of William Dunnings, but the Water Supply has been a benefit to Pockley as to everywhere else in the wide distribution from the Piethorn Spring.

### **SPROXTON.**

There has been no improvement in the houses, several are damp, spoutless, and no through-draught, but the chief want of Sproxton is a Water Supply. I have gone into this subject, but all the reports have come to nothing, not even those of Dr Wheaton, Dr. Cornworth, and Mr. Huddart, having had any effect.

### **COLD KIRBY.**

The Water Supply as I stated is very bad, but the new drainage laid by this Council, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Hunton, acts well, and is a great benefit to this village. The houses have all been connected to the main drain by order of H. W. F. Bolchow, Esq.



## Oswaldkirk Division.

Area 16,943 acres. Population 1785. Inhabited Houses 353.

### GILLING.

A Committee, as reported, investigated the drainage of this Village, and Mr. Fairbank, M. Inst. C.E., of York, was called in to inspect, and give an estimate, for the improvement of same, by a system of drainage. The cost about £1,500 I believe, was a block to the carrying out of a scheme, consequently, although I pointed out to the Committee of Investigation, on the spot, the sewage running from pipes in the wall from various farms, and from houses on the opposite side of the road, straight into the stream, and carried by the stream to pollute the large streams. Everything remains as it was. The tank that receives the drainage from the West Side, still is carried, and overflows into an open field near the Railway Station. The water here from the Blackdale Spring is very good.

### OSWALDKIRK.

The drainage of this Village keeps fairly good, but is by no means perfect. The Village itself by its owner has been immensely improved, in addition to a large Post Office, good enough for a town of 10,000 people, a spacious Hall, one might say a Town Hall has been built at the owner's expense,

The houses are all in good condition, and some of the larger ones have been renovated out of recognition.

The Water Supply is now more than abundant, and could easily afford the same abundance to the rest of the Parish, as Newton Grange, &c. It was my duty to report this Supply, when it was very bad indeed, and, as often occurs, the report seemed to have hurt the feelings of the owner, Colonel Benson, so far that I heard from his Solicitors on the subject.

In the faithful discharge of my public duty, I have no pleasure in reporting defects on any property in the large area, or making unpleasantness, but it must be done, and, when as in



the case of this Village, excellent and successful efforts are made to improve dwellings, sanitation, and procure at what must have been a huge cost, the great supply of water, I am only too glad to report to my Council, and through them to the Local Government Board, the good work done, which no doubt is received with thankful gratitude by the inhabitants.

There are so many defective and dangerous Villages, that it is a very great satisfaction to find one where the requirements of the Local Government Board have been all carried out. It is a matter of common fairness to acknowledge, gladly acknowledge, all the excellent improvements.

### AMPLEFORTH.

Since Dr. Carnworth inspected this Village with me, no change has been made in the drainage. The open ditch has been piped for a certain distance, in uncemented pipes, the drain crosses and recrosses the road several times, empties into small ponds in fields, then comes back across the road to other fields, and finally goes in a ditch to the beck, and carried on pollutes the large rivers, and the Derwent finally receives the sewage of Ampleforth. At the other end of the town, the drainage is collected into the open stream and carried away to the Derwent.

The Water Supply of Ampleforth is good, pure & plentiful.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN THE HELMSLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

These have been inspected and reported on. There is no dangerous Factory or Workshop that is not now fully protected. At Rievaulx the structure of one was bad but has been attended to.

These Factories and Workshops are more a name for the most part than a reality, for instance some that make dresses &c with one assistant, is termed a workshop. There are no factories of any size, and very rarely is a certificate for any employee required. The places are all as well kept as the structural conditions of village cottages and buildings will allow of.

The New Gas Works is carried on under quite modern up-to-date conditions from the old ramshackle works, it is a splendid contrast and reflects credit on those who built it and carry it on.

### SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT.

In Ampleforth a new slaughter house has been built instead of the old one, with concrete floor, ventilation, water supply &c. The other slaughter houses are in much the same condition as in 1913.

The condition of the slaughter house at Pockley has been quite changed from the filthy condition, beside a midden, un-ventilated, and no water supply in which it once was.

The Harome slaughter house ought to be renovated. Mr. Marwood keeps it clean as possible, but structural conditions are all against him, indeed I may say the old houses are un-registered, defective floors, and some dirty, used for years and years to slaughter cattle are not up to present day conditions at all, but they have been improved as to water and ventilation.

I have urged for years a public slaughter house which, whilst it would answer every requirement, would give your Officers a chance of inspecting the Meat of the district on the spot, and publicity would tend to prevent unsound meat being utilised for gain. I must say I have not come across any diseased meat during the year nor have any complaints been made to me, but in a district so extensive, 18 miles by 8, the difficulty of adequate supervision is manifest, and I have had to report some very diseased meat in the past.

### MILK SUPPLY.

We have inspected the Daries—the Brandsby Dairy Limited has been closed—the others have had improvements made for cleanliness and ventilation, but again I would point out that structural conditions are against hygiene, at best there is only the village cottage or house with certain room or rooms for dairy purposes, some purposely built, others selected, and it is

difficult to store milk ; but on the other hand the milk in all villages is delivered as soon as it comes in. In most cases it is carried round morning and evening, there is no milk sent away from the District. The milking conditions are, from an educated point of view, absolutely hopeless, because the cowsheds of the district, many having been the subject of special reports, are not what they ought to be either as regards drainage, ventilation, or cleanliness. Then again the bare idea of grooming a cow, washing the udder, cleansing it from the manure it lies down in, or the milkers putting on an overall, as in Denmark, washing their hands before milking, carefully covering the milk over when in the pail, all this is simply laughed at.

As regards Bovine Tuberculosis no cow is ever tested by Tuberculin, it would not be allowed.

I have frequently written on this state of affairs. In 1913 I reported to my Council "that opinion is general in the best informed quarters that dirty tuberculous milk plays a large part in the infection of the infants of the British Isles. America has insisted on a pure milk supply and England stands to-day about where America did twenty years ago."

#### PRIVIES, outhouses, REFUSE, NUISANCES.

During the year I have made many surprise visits and systematically inspected the District as far as possible. We found as might be supposed much to complain of. Whilst the ash-pits, middens and privies have been improved there remains a vast number of the horrible old type, and the scavenging of privies and ashpits is left entirely to the occupiers, but the Sanitary Inspector has insisted on at least a monthly removal of all refuse of the house and all the earth closets, and as far as possible privies, weekly ; but it is a terrible up-hill job to make the occupiers carry out our directions.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL & DISINFECTION.

There is no Isolation Hospital.



A combined meeting of Helmsley, Kirbymoorside, Pickering and Malton was held but owing to the terrible devastating war the consideration was postponed for a more favourable time. There is no disinfecting apparatus for the disinfection of bulky articles but Formalin Vapor, occasionally Sulphur fumigation is used for dwellings and all disinfectants are supplied.

### HOUSING & TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Under the above Act I thoroughly inspected in various Villages accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr Wm. Hunton, F.A.S.I, 103 houses; also made re-inspections as to improvements in respect to our reports, there were 58 of the latter. These have been the subject of special reports.

In most of the inspections we found :

- (a) Light was good.
- (b) Air circulation thorough in the vast majority.
- (c) A good many houses were damp but the great majority were not so.
- (d) The floors and ceilings were mostly quite clean.
- (e) Floors and stair treads were in most cases sound but some (reported) were very bad.
- (f) The roofs were watertight in the great majority of cases, but some (reported) were very bad.
- (g) The privies are for the most part midden privies and some of them were disgraceful, but much improvement has taken place of late years in the way of concreting and covering in middens and ashpits.

In most of the villages the cottages are very old and were built in a time when Hygiene was unknown apparently, so that to really make a model Sanitary Village would require demolition and rebuilding, nevertheless great improvements have been made.

In the Sanitary Inspector's Report, included in this Annual Report, the number of Notices and actions taken are stated.



## VITAL STATISTICS—Helmsley Division.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

There were seven cases, one of Diptheria imported to the East Moors from Mennethorpe, and six Scarlatina. There was only one case of Zymotic Disease (Scarlatina) notified last year.

### THE DEATH RATE.

There were only 36 deaths registered for the year 1914, in this Division of the District, as against 65 in 1913, and one did not belong to the District. This is a death rate of 10·7 against 19·5 last year.

### BIRTHS.

There were 65 births, 8 less than last year, a rate of 19·

### INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 4 deaths under one year.

## VITAL STATISTICS—Oswaldkirk Division.

### DEATHS.

There were only 15 deaths in this Division. Rate 8·2. There were 2 deaths under one year.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

There were 5 cases of Scarlatina notified during the year.

### BIRTHS.

There were 21 births in 1914 in Oswaldkirk Division (15 of which were girls). A rate of 11·5.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1914 Tuberculosis has been happily conspicuous by its absence, there was only one case of death in which it figured as a contributing cause, the other causes given being appendicitis, an operation, and peritonitis.

There is no doubt that notwithstanding the housing conditions and other environments mentioned, in this wide District the supply of pure water, the various drainage schemes, and above all the fresh air from moor and hill have been great obviating causes to this destructive disease.

There are several Sanatoria within reach but patients are not keen on leaving home. In some cases, as in the lowered nutritive power of advancing years, or when there is also bronchitis asthma, kidney or heart trouble, Sanatoria are useless, indeed dangerous—far better a comfortable home with warmth and air and plenty of it, than what would really be the “Cold death trap” of a Sanatorium—sending indiscriminately all kinds of tuberculous patients to a Sanatorium is in many cases fraught with danger. The “San.” simply becomes the “cold death trap.” It is the misconception, as one says, of the germ as the prime factor of the disease that has engendered a misconception of the Sanatorium as its prime treatment. The tubercle bacillus itself is not a special organism but simply one stage of transformation of a virulent kind that takes place in a harmless, and probably useful, organism, when as conducing to that transformation the principles of sanitation and a healthy life are violated, because in all of us there are organisms which can become tubercular by a bad life and bad environment, but which healthy surroundings and a moral life will prevent from developing into tubercle, and that is one of the objects of all our Sanitary efforts on behalf of the people, who do not always estimate the efforts at their true value to themselves and to their children after them.

### THE HOUSE FLY.

I strongly urged in my last report that public attention should be directed, forcibly directed, to this subject. The attention of the District Council is directed to housing, drainage, ventilation and pure water, but perhaps the greatest foe of the lot to human health is taken no notice of.

The Egyptians of old had their plagues of lice which meant typhus, we have our plague of flies which means diphtheria, tubercle infection, enteric, and all the numberless germs they carry on their hairy bodies, and yet we quietly let them alone. We have our stables with horse dung, our unclean middens, and all various breeding places for the swarms of summer,

swarms which help on infantile diarrhœa and all the intestinal trouble of infants, swarms that convert bowls of milk to basins of typhoid and other cultures, and nothing is done nor any warning given! This surely ought to be attended to.

### THE SCHOOLS

are in fair sanitary condition, some improvements might be made but nothing serious was found in them.

During the year past you will observe in Table III the continued increase of Cancer and decline of Phthisis. This has been going on for some years and is an interesting pathological fact.

The longevity of the district is remarkable, 27 out of a total of 51 having lived to over 70, fourteen from 78 to 88, and two till 91 and 94.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FRANCIS PORTER, M.D., M.B., M.R.C.S., England,  
Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

# Sanitary Inspector's Report.



During the past year in company with Dr. Porter, Medical Officer of Health, 103 Inspections have been made under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and a further 58 subsequent Inspections were made over the same ground to ascertain the progress of the Sanitary improvements where defects were found and had been reported.

Also a large number of inspections have been made regarding other Sanitary matters, such as the cleansing of Ashpits, manure heaps, drainage, &c., which have not been necessary to report.

31 Notices have been issued regarding Sanitary improvements mostly in connection with closets and ashpits, and some defective drainage, and in nearly all cases the necessary improvements have been carried out or are in progress at the present time.

Two new closets and ashpits were erected by the Council at Ampleforth, and the owner sued in the Law Courts to recover cost of same, this being done after repeated warnings to the owner, who failed to carry out the work in accordance with the Council's instructions.

5 houses and one school have been disinfected, 5 houses were found where roofs were defective and not water-tight, 7 affected by dampness, and 6 where floors were found to be in bad and somewhat dangerous condition.

W. HUNTON,

Inspector of Nuisances.



TABLE I.

HELMSLEY DIVISION.—HELMSLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Area of District 51598 acres. Total population at all ages 3334. Number of inhabited houses 714

Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births			Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Nett deaths belonging to			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of non-residents registered in the district	of residents not registered in the district	under 1 year of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	3391	77	77	18.8	29	8.5			5	64.8	29	8.5
1910	3391	76	76	22.6	40	12.7			6	79	42	13.3
1911	3334	73	73	24.5	45	13.4			6	82.2	46	13.7
1912	3334	76	76	21.9	35	10.8			2	26.3	36	10.8
1913	3334	73	73	22.8	62	18.6			8	109.6	65	19.5
1914	3334	65	65	19.4	36	10.7		1	5	76.9	37	11.9



TABLE II.  
HELMSLEY DIVISION.—HELMSLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							Total Cases notified in each locality		
	At Ages—Years.							Rievaulx	Sprocton	No cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs			
Diphtheria including Membranous Group	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	6	...	1	4	1	...	...	3	3	
Totals	7	...	1	5	1	...	...	3	3	

No Isolation Hospital nor Sanatoria in District, nearest Northallerton.





### Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1914.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.								Total deaths whether of 'residents' or 'non-residents' in institutions in the district	
								2		
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2 yrs	2 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs			45 and under 65 yrs
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	37	5		3		1	3	6	19	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Totals	37	5	1	2	...	1	3	6	19	...



INFANT MORTALITY 1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 and under 2 wks	2 and under 3 wks	3 and under 4 wks	Total under 4 wks	4 wks & under 3 mths	3 mths & under 6 mths	6 mths & under 9 mths	9 mths & under 12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Premature Birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	5
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div> <p>Nett Births in year {</p> <p>Legitimate ... 56</p> <p>Illegitimate ... 9</p> </div> <div> <p>Nett Deaths in year of {</p> <p>Legitimate ... 3</p> <p>Illegitimate ... 2</p> </div> </div>										





TABLE I.  
OSWALDKIRK DIVISION.—HELMSLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Area of District 16043 acres. Total population at all ages 1820. Number of inhabited houses 356

Year	Births			Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Nett deaths belonging to			
	Nett				Number		Rate		under 1 year of age		At all ages	
	Uncorrected Number	Number	Rate						Number	Rate per 1000 nett births	Number	Rate
	1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1909	1785	41	41	23	11	6.1		2			13	7.2
1910	1785	37	37	20.7	21	11.7			4	93	21	11.7
1911	1820	28	28	15.8	17	9.3			4	143	17	9.3
1912	1820	37	37	20.3	30	16.4			7	189.2	30	16.4
1913	1820	26	26	19.7	25	13.7			6	166.6	26	14.2
1914	1820	21	21	11.5	15	8.2		1	2	95.0	16	8.8



TABLE II.  
OSWALDKIRK DIVISION.—HELMSLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								Total Cases notified in each locality	No cases removed to Hospital
	At Ages—Years.									
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs	65 and up- wards		
Scarlet Fever	5	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	5	
Totals	5	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	5	

No Isolation Hospital nor Sanatoria in District,





Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1914.

## OSWALDKIRK DIVISION.—HELMSEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.								Total deaths whether of 'residents' or 'non-residents in Institutions in the district	
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2 yrs	2 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs		65 and upwards
15	2		1			1		4	7	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Totals	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	4	8	...



INFANT MORTALITY 1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

## OSWALDKIRK DIVISION.—HELMSEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Nett Births in year	{ Legitimate ... 21	Nett Deaths in year of	{ Legitimate ... 2
	{ Illegitimate ... 0		{ Illegitimate ... 0

# *Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.*

---

## RURAL DISTRICT OF HELMSLEY.

---

12 INSPECTIONS OF WORKSHOPS:      1 INSPECTION  
OF FACTORIES.

No Written Notices.      No Prosecutions.      No Defects Found.

### REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

W. H. Worthy, Joiner and Wheelwright. Miss Barker, Laundry, Beadlam. W. Sigsworth, Harome Mill, J. Richardson, Tailor, Rievaulx. W. Balderson, Ampleforth Bakehouse. F. W. Thompson, Baker. Messrs. Frank's Sawmills. Earl of Feversham's Sawmills. Harry Robinson, Bakehouse. Miss Mason, Dressmaker. Messrs. W. Atkinson & Sons, Mineral Waters. Gas Works. H. Barnard, Tailor. Messrs. Allenby & Son, Printing Office. Robinson Ravis, Flour Mill.